

# Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. 3.

BISMARCK, D. T.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1875.

NO. 2.

**The Bismarck Tribune.**  
An Independent Newspaper published weekly.  
Subscription prices: One year, \$3.00; Six months, \$1.75; Three months, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. Subscriptions payable in advance.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
Transient, 50 cents per line; 10 lines, \$4.00; 20 lines, \$7.50; 30 lines, \$10.00; 40 lines, \$12.50; 50 lines, \$15.00; 60 lines, \$17.50; 70 lines, \$20.00; 80 lines, \$22.50; 90 lines, \$25.00; 100 lines, \$27.50; 120 lines, \$32.50; 140 lines, \$37.50; 160 lines, \$42.50; 180 lines, \$47.50; 200 lines, \$52.50; 250 lines, \$67.50; 300 lines, \$82.50; 350 lines, \$97.50; 400 lines, \$112.50; 450 lines, \$127.50; 500 lines, \$142.50; 550 lines, \$157.50; 600 lines, \$172.50; 650 lines, \$187.50; 700 lines, \$202.50; 750 lines, \$217.50; 800 lines, \$232.50; 850 lines, \$247.50; 900 lines, \$262.50; 950 lines, \$277.50; 1000 lines, \$292.50. Long advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Legal advertisements, 50 cents per line per week. Real estate advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Business advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Professional advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Religious advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Political advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Social advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Miscellaneous advertisements, 25 cents per line per week.

**TO SUBSCRIBERS.**  
Subscribers are requested to send their orders to the publisher, J. H. Bismarck, at the Bismarck Tribune office, 101 North Second Street, Bismarck, D. T. Orders should be accompanied by the cash or a draft on a bank. Subscriptions are payable in advance. The publisher reserves the right to refuse to accept orders for less than the minimum subscription price of one year for \$3.00. The publisher also reserves the right to change the price of the paper at any time without notice.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

Mrs. Judge Hays died at Fargo Saturday afternoon, after a brief illness. Gen. Joe Hooker still suffers from a paralytic stroke, but is better. Thomas Riley has been appointed agent at the White River Indian Agency. The Pacific Mail attachment placed upon Col. King's property has been dissolved. A special term of court will convene at Elk Point in August for the trial of Wintermute. A military expedition is said to be outfitting at Ft. Randall to remove the Black Hills invaders. President Grant is a grand father. His name is Sartoria, and it is a very handsome ten pounds. Col. Bennett left Fort Randall for the Black Hills on the 12th inst. to arrest and drive out miners. Peter B. Sweeney's bail has been reduced from \$8,000 to \$100,000, but Peter is in Europe, and is in no haste to return.

One hundred Black attacked the Peace Agency a few days ago and were repulsed with the loss of three killed and several wounded. A baby lost a fine set of teeth from the kick of a horse recently. It is fortunate for the milk that the kick was not on Baby's cheek. Col. W. Milner Roberts, Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific, has been appointed Commissioner of the Philadelphia Water Works. There is but little in the newspapers now excepting accounts of murders and rapes, the doings of crooksmen and the effects of storms. Another boy adds: The pig is a domestic animal, but an old sow don't look like it when you catch a little one by the hind leg to make it squeal. Gen. Averill writes the Duluth Herald, which suggested his name for Governor, that he is not a candidate, and would not allow his name to be used. Leave of absence for one year has been granted to Henry T. Townsend of the 6th Infantry, to take effect at the close of the season's active operations. Reports from all portions of Minnesota published in the Pioneer Press indicate that Minnesota is promised the most bountiful harvest ever garnered in that state.

Becher says the great trial cost him over \$75,000. That he went through the Red Sea in 1871, but now the waves of the fire has passed through and scattered his bones. Minneapolis is reviving her street railway interests, and expects to run street cars at an early day. Apple and Washington avenues being considered for that purpose. The Duluth Herald in speaking of Becher's strange expedition, says his allegation to "George's locusts," proves that he has heard authentically from the rural districts—because it is true, every word of it. Orangemen returning from a picnic at Lawrence, Mass., were attacked by Catholics on the 12th, and a number on both sides were killed and wounded. Nine policemen were also quite seriously wounded. Over thirty-three million cancelled stamps are used annually, it is estimated, by Uncle Sam's nursery some of the best to the government being sold for a large sum. The penalty is \$50 fine for each stamp used.

The following taken from a newspaper man's advice to his associates, may not be uninteresting: Our facilities for acquiring knowledge are so great that every man, woman and child—except the publisher—knows how to conduct a country newspaper, and most of them would be at home on a metropolitan journal. In publishing a country newspaper, don't get in too much news. It necessitates leaving out the dog-fights, which are of greater interest to many of our readers. Don't say anything about the political situation, lest you hurt the feelings of a county officer who gets his letter-heads printed at your establishment. Don't fail to publish a long sermon on some doctrinal point every week. This will gratify the man who wrote the sermon. Don't fail to take sides in every personal quarrel that occurs in your town. If Smith wants you to pitch into Brown, do it. Brown may give you a good flogging for your impudence, but you

will have the sympathy of the community. Yesterday morning Messrs. Riley and Straight determined to test the cooked locust question, in regard to its adaptability as food for the human stomach. Without much waste of ceremony, there were five persons seated, and we were helped to soup, which plainly showed its locust origin, and tasted like chicken soup, and it was good. After reasoning was added, we could distinguish a delicate mushroom flavor, and it was better. Their came better cakes, through which locusts were well mixed. The soup had banished silly prejudices and sharpened our appetite for this next lesson, and better cakes quickly disappeared also. Baked locusts were then tried (plain hoppers without grease or condiment), and either with or without accompaniment it was pronounced an excellent dish. The meal was closed with desert, a John the Baptist-baked locusts and honey—and if we know anything, we can testify that distinguished Scripture character must have thrived on his rude diet in the wilderness of Judea. We believe this is the first attempt at putting this insect to its best use, and the result is highly satisfactory to those brave enough to make the attempt. *Warrensburg (Mo.) Daily Times.*

**WAYS THAT ARE DARK.**  
A stranger with no guile in his face and no overcoat on his shoulders, wandered into a clothing store in Newport, R. I., the other day, and asked if he could be fitted out with a spring overcoat. The proprietor promptly answered in the affirmative. "I speak very positively," replied the stranger. "I am a bigger man than you take me for." The storekeeper was still confident that he had coats that would answer. "I am a pretty heavy man," said the stranger. "I will bet you \$5 that you can't guess my weight into 100 pounds." The man was not particularly large, and that astounding challenge entirely diverted the seller of clothing from the ordinary course of his business. He took the wager, named his guess, about a hundred and sixty pounds, the money was put into the hands of a third party, and all started off for a pair of scales, and the stranger balanced 290 pounds of weight. The store man looked sad and puzzled. With a smile that was child-like and bland the stranger took his money and walked off without saying anything more about the overcoat. It has since been learned that this man wears a lead jacket, and has been making an honest living by playing this scurvy trick on unsuspecting dealers in clothing. He came from Connecticut.

There is mystery about American lakes. Lake Erie is only 60 or 70 feet deep; but Lake Ontario, which is 590 feet deep, is 280 feet below the tide-level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the bottom of Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior, although the surface is much higher, all are from their vast depths on a level with the bottom of Ontario. Now as the discharge through the river Detroit, after allowing for the probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not appear by any means equal to the quantity of water which the three upper lakes receive. It has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Lake Superior, by the Huron, to Lake Ontario. This conjecture is not impossible, and accounts for the singular fact that salmon and herring are caught in all the lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence, but no others. As the Falls of Niagara must have always existed, it would puzzle the naturalists to say how these fish got into the upper lakes without some subterranean river; moreover, any periodical obstruction of the river would furnish a not improbable solution of the mysterious flux and reflux of the lakes.

Spotted Tail says that when he first beard of Jesus Christ he could not see how the white man could have killed him, but that when he came to know what a rascal the white man is, especially in his treatment of the Indians, it no longer seemed strange that he should have killed even the Son of the Great Spirit. There is a plain, unadorned loneliness about the head of Spotted Tail that ought to be a lesson in the bosom of his venerable mother-in-law an emotion very nearly akin to pride. *Courier Journal.*

**THE MINERS IN THE BLACK HILLS.**  
A FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR LOCUST PROSPECTED.  
What the Miners are Doing and What They Say.  
ACTION OF MINERS AND EXTENT OF GOLD FIELDS.

A survey of the stockade over, we turned our attention to French Creek, whose waters flowed within ten yards of the door of the miners' home. The utensils at command were of rather a poor quality, as may be guessed when I explain that they consisted of a wash basin, a bake-pail, and an empty fruit-can. Color was panned out of the first handful of gravel that was taken from the bank. The gravel panned out to several colors was removed from many prospect holes, the nearest of which was not less than forty yards away. These, and color which I myself panned out, I send you as specimens. The gold is of a very fine quality, and would bring from \$18 to \$18.50 an ounce, so say old miners who have worked Nevada, Arizona and California leads. When it was learned that permanent camp was to be located close to Harney's Peak (the stockade), the entire outfit were made aware of the discovery, and it scattered like wildfire among all, especially among the tardiest to come into camp. Prospect-holes had been dug all along the Creek for two miles and a half up, and at each of these it was quite the thing to find some one with mining implements doing what could be done in a crude way in prospecting.

ALMOST EVERY MAN IN CAMP, by evening could say that he had with his hands found good gold. The skeptical no longer doubted, as common evidence was beyond all question. Those who were convinced by reliable testimony before were confirmed. All the creek for a distance upwards of seven miles had been carefully prospected, and while they conceded there was plenty of pay-gravel down where the stockade stood, yet they were of the opinion that the prospects were better up where they had taken claims.

THERE WERE FOUR MINING PARTIES, numbering about twenty-four men all told. On inquiry they informed me that they had come to French Creek from Fort Laramie, leaving the latter a few days subsequent to the starting out of the expedition. One party state that a small band of Indians entered the Hills, ran off the stock, and robbed them of their supplies. These men express themselves with wonderful unanimity as to the wealth of this region. They aver that they are confident of panning out gold from three to twelve, and fifteen cents a pan. This will be, as a miner labors, \$15 to \$20 a day. Fine prospects here followed trails wherever made, and there is every reason for believing that the more there is known of the country, the richer will it be found to be. As far as I have been able to learn, no practical miner, who has tried to get good color has up to this time failed. The whole gulch bordering on French Creek has undergone the minutest scrutiny. The apparatus hitherto used by the miners has been

When they arrive in sufficiently large numbers this will be improved. A lack of quicksilver has been seriously experienced. This, and other deficiencies, however, will be speedily overcome, for already delegations from these miners who have gone to Red Cloud and Fort Laramie for general supplies, and the necessary mining tools, to prosecute their labors. If these appliances were at hand, and a surety given that the country would soon be thrown open, there would be a saving of all the gold found, and no after confiscation in case the Sioux Indians fail to come to an understanding with the government concerning the purchase of this entire territory. Besides these gulch mines, there have also been discovered

SEVERAL RICH LODGES, which promise to produce gold to a degree that seems almost fabulous. The claims staked off by the miners in Gordon's party, and agreed to by mining law here at Harney City, are each two hundred feet square, and extend from the creek upwards with the usual discovery benefits.

The next camp of miners, about four miles and a half higher up the creek, held a meeting the other day and elected William Keeler President, and W.

Harrison Recorder, and have decided to make the claims three hundred feet each, to extend clear across the gulch. Several mining parties have been exploring some of the country north of our camp, and one of them yesterday afternoon informed me that they would not take \$50,000 for a quartz lode which they prospect, and which lies about forty miles north from our camp. This establishes beyond all peradventure the fact that gold exists, and that, too, in paying quantities. There seems to be along the banks of this stream a very fine and equal distribution of gold, which with industry will return the miner, to put the statement carefully, from \$4 to \$20 a day.

THE SILENCE OF THE DEPOSITS makes becoming suddenly a millionaire and having your nearest neighbor a pauper not at all likely. There is wealth for an empire here, and what with silver, which has also been discovered, and iron, galena and plumbago, should be in themselves fortunes for thousands.

The following is from the Chicago Tribune's special correspondent with Jenney's expedition commencing with California Joe's conclusions as expressed to the reporter as follows: "Well, you see, this is plenty of gold here, lots of it, but the trouble is, it's mixed up with such a mass of dirt."

A HELL OF A RIGHT O' DIRT. If you let people come in here, it won't be two months before you've got 2,000 men here; but, if they don't find anything richer than this, they will be skinning out of this, guessin' the country for more than it's worth. Then some of those fellows who have money will come along, and dig ditches, and take their time washin', and will make a good thing. But this ain't no poor man's diggin's, this ain't. But nobody's had time to look around yet."

ASIDE FROM THE MINERAL RESOURCES, it has 150,000 acres of pine timber land, all of which must be intended to compensate for the bare, bleak prairies to the south and east. This timber alone is worth millions of dollars. This is also a grazing country. Thousands of cattle perish during winter on the plains, not so much on account of the cold as on account of the severe storms of snow and wind that sweep with resistless fury over the level plain. Here, in these beautiful, grassy valleys, with plenty of water, walled in by the rocky hills, covered with heavy pines, you can keep your stock secure from the blasts of the plain. The wind can always be heard sighing far up among the branches of the pines on the hill-tops, but we seldom have it blowing with sufficient force in the valley to start our tent flies, to flapping. So far as good grass, good and abundant water, and the best possible natural protection from the storms are concerned, this is

THE BEST STOCK-GROWING COUNTRY that it has ever been my good fortune to see. There may be some drawbacks that nothing but time will develop; but, at first sight it is a beautiful prospect.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE JENNEY. One of the most incomprehensible features connected with the scientific party, is the secrecy and mystery with which Mr. Walter P. Jenney appears anxious to surround himself and his mining associates in the results of his mining explorations. In fact, he says that he doesn't want any of the soldiers around while he and his party are prospecting. Why this is so, no one presumes to know; but it cannot be a part of his instructions; for, if it was he would only have to demand that the soldiers and the citizens be kept away, and it would be done. Some people are malicious enough to think that he wishes to find rich mines, and keep them secret until the country is open, and then have a soft thing for himself. But this is absurd, for Mr. Jenney is a young man, and a recent graduate of a mining school, who has his reputation to make on this occasion, and he cannot afford to do a thing of this kind, that would so certainly be found out. Some insinuate the possibility of a collusion on the part of Mr. Jenney and some of the gentlemen comprising the Department of the Interior. This cannot be so, unless Mr. Jenney's report is already made out, and in the hands of those parties at Washington. His report might in some way influence affairs in reference to the Sioux Indians; but what has that to do with the amount of secrecy displayed? No one knows. However, it makes but little difference whether Mr. Jenney wants his actions kept secret or not, for the miners and the soldiers are so inflated with conceit that they think they know almost as much about mining and how to find gold, as Mr. Jenney does. They found gold two or three days before Mr. Jenney's party did, and it only strengthened them in this delusion.

A COMPARISON. When that scientific giant, Prof. Ag-

assured his exploration tours in the West, he usually had every soldier and every teamster and peddler working for him, each and every one eager to obtain something to present to that great man. It might be so here under other circumstances, but as it is, no outsider is anxious to give Mr. Jenney information, and Mr. Jenney seems to reciprocate the sentiment to the extent of his ability. On the whole, the utmost good-feeling prevails, and there is no doubt but that justice will be done on all sides, and a true and correct report made of the Black Hills, and as far as the exploration extends.

FROM THE CHICAGO TIMES. The Times is able to set all these doubts at rest, and to inform its many readers of the facts in the case. There is gold in the Black Hills in paying quantities. Dirt by the pan yields abundantly, and there is every indication that the quartz rock hides within its stony depths millions of dollars' worth of this auriferous ore.

This information was obtained from an officer of the United States Army, as reliable as the authority of Gen. Sherman, before his valuable contribution to the literature of the country in the shape of memoirs of the war. This officer

HAS VISITED THE LOCALITY, and has had greater opportunities for observation and knowledge than any other man in the United States, Gen. Phil Sheridan excepted. He stated to a representative of the Times last night that it was no use trying longer to deny the fact or to conceal it. Explorations had been made by squads of adventurous miners who all confirmed his information officially obtained. The Indians, for some cause, had not yet been actively hostile, and the miners had not been seriously disturbed in their explorations. He thought the time was not far distant, however, when it would not be safe for a white man to be found within the limits of that wild and inaccessible country.

He spoke in the most confident terms of the future prospects of the Black Hills country, asserting that its possession by the United States was only a matter of time. He believed there was gold enough in those mountains to REVOLUTIONIZE THE FINANCIAL CONDITION of the country, and to raise it from its present prostrated condition to a position of affluence and prosperity. He spoke of the well known fact that Montana had produced \$24,000,000, almost without machinery and almost without expense. In that country gold had been taken from the alluvial soil in the pan almost exclusively, and had, therefore, cost comparatively nothing. This money, had, doubtless, been of great benefit to the country. He saw no reason why the Black Hills diggings should not turn out at least that amount of wealth. Just what the limit of the gold-bearing country were, he had no means of knowing. That it was a large one, he had every reason to believe. He thought that the government would be COMPELLED TO THROW THE COUNTRY OPEN to the free incursions of miners and other emigrants in a very short space of time. The knowledge of the existence of gold in large quantities could no longer be concealed from these lawless wanderers. He said that Gen. Sheridan's entire army could not keep them out of its borders. Sheridan might burn their supply trains as much as he chose, but they would find means, in one way or another, to arrive at the accomplishment of their desires.

**Bismarck's Raid on Grasshoppers.**  
The Bismarck correspondent of the Sioux City Journal, who seems to have a lively imagination, dishes up the grasshopper business as follows: "Last Monday the 'hoppers attacked our city, coming by millions; and our citizens gave them the roughest deal they ever got. Minnesota or Missouri not excepted. Our amateur Grangers were not surprised. Bismarck was never known to be when grain or gardens are in question. Large piles of manure, chips and rubbish had some time ago, been placed in a position as a precaution, and when the 'hoppers commenced alighting the bells were rung, cannon fired, and the whole town caught the alarm. Old men and young matrons, aged women and fair-haired maids, rushed out with shovels and broomsticks, tin pans, bread trays, rolling pins, and whatever came convenient to their hands. Some fainted, others tumbled, some screamed, and others grumbled. There were those, who, at the first attack, undertook to pray a little, but they had been too long out of the harness, and, like sinners applied the torch. Our city was one solid sheet of fire and smoke, and in the midst of it the wind came up, and the 'hoppers flew. Sioux City-ward, as if they wanted to Black Hill it for awhile."

THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE, published weekly, except on Sundays and holidays, at Bismarck, D. T., by J. H. Bismarck. Entered as second-class matter, July 2, 1875, under post office No. 101, at Bismarck, D. T., under special authority of the post office and general land office. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1879, authorized on July 2, 1875. Paid for postage by addressee.

Copyright, 1875, by J. H. Bismarck. Printed and published by J. H. Bismarck, at the Bismarck Tribune office, 101 North Second Street, Bismarck, D. T.

Subscription prices: One year, \$3.00; Six months, \$1.75; Three months, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. Subscriptions payable in advance. The publisher reserves the right to refuse to accept orders for less than the minimum subscription price of one year for \$3.00. The publisher also reserves the right to change the price of the paper at any time without notice.

Advertisements: Transient, 50 cents per line; 10 lines, \$4.00; 20 lines, \$7.50; 30 lines, \$10.00; 40 lines, \$12.50; 50 lines, \$15.00; 60 lines, \$17.50; 70 lines, \$20.00; 80 lines, \$22.50; 90 lines, \$25.00; 100 lines, \$27.50; 120 lines, \$32.50; 140 lines, \$37.50; 160 lines, \$42.50; 180 lines, \$47.50; 200 lines, \$52.50; 250 lines, \$67.50; 300 lines, \$82.50; 350 lines, \$97.50; 400 lines, \$112.50; 450 lines, \$127.50; 500 lines, \$142.50; 550 lines, \$157.50; 600 lines, \$172.50; 650 lines, \$187.50; 700 lines, \$202.50; 750 lines, \$217.50; 800 lines, \$232.50; 850 lines, \$247.50; 900 lines, \$262.50; 950 lines, \$277.50; 1000 lines, \$292.50. Long advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Legal advertisements, 50 cents per line per week. Real estate advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Business advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Professional advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Religious advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Political advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Social advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Miscellaneous advertisements, 25 cents per line per week.

Advertisements: Transient, 50 cents per line; 10 lines, \$4.00; 20 lines, \$7.50; 30 lines, \$10.00; 40 lines, \$12.50; 50 lines, \$15.00; 60 lines, \$17.50; 70 lines, \$20.00; 80 lines, \$22.50; 90 lines, \$25.00; 100 lines, \$27.50; 120 lines, \$32.50; 140 lines, \$37.50; 160 lines, \$42.50; 180 lines, \$47.50; 200 lines, \$52.50; 250 lines, \$67.50; 300 lines, \$82.50; 350 lines, \$97.50; 400 lines, \$112.50; 450 lines, \$127.50; 500 lines, \$142.50; 550 lines, \$157.50; 600 lines, \$172.50; 650 lines, \$187.50; 700 lines, \$202.50; 750 lines, \$217.50; 800 lines, \$232.50; 850 lines, \$247.50; 900 lines, \$262.50; 950 lines, \$277.50; 1000 lines, \$292.50. Long advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Legal advertisements, 50 cents per line per week. Real estate advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Business advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Professional advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Religious advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Political advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Social advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Miscellaneous advertisements, 25 cents per line per week.

Advertisements: Transient, 50 cents per line; 10 lines, \$4.00; 20 lines, \$7.50; 30 lines, \$10.00; 40 lines, \$12.50; 50 lines, \$15.00; 60 lines, \$17.50; 70 lines, \$20.00; 80 lines, \$22.50; 90 lines, \$25.00; 100 lines, \$27.50; 120 lines, \$32.50; 140 lines, \$37.50; 160 lines, \$42.50; 180 lines, \$47.50; 200 lines, \$52.50; 250 lines, \$67.50; 300 lines, \$82.50; 350 lines, \$97.50; 400 lines, \$112.50; 450 lines, \$127.50; 500 lines, \$142.50; 550 lines, \$157.50; 600 lines, \$172.50; 650 lines, \$187.50; 700 lines, \$202.50; 750 lines, \$217.50; 800 lines, \$232.50; 850 lines, \$247.50; 900 lines, \$262.50; 950 lines, \$277.50; 1000 lines, \$292.50. Long advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Legal advertisements, 50 cents per line per week. Real estate advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Business advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Professional advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Religious advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Political advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Social advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Miscellaneous advertisements, 25 cents per line per week.

Advertisements: Transient, 50 cents per line; 10 lines, \$4.00; 20 lines, \$7.50; 30 lines, \$10.00; 40 lines, \$12.50; 50 lines, \$15.00; 60 lines, \$17.50; 70 lines, \$20.00; 80 lines, \$22.50; 90 lines, \$25.00; 100 lines, \$27.50; 120 lines, \$32.50; 140 lines, \$37.50; 160 lines, \$42.50; 180 lines, \$47.50; 200 lines, \$52.50; 250 lines, \$67.50; 300 lines, \$82.50; 350 lines, \$97.50; 400 lines, \$112.50; 450 lines, \$127.50; 500 lines, \$142.50; 550 lines, \$157.50; 600 lines, \$172.50; 650 lines, \$187.50; 700 lines, \$202.50; 750 lines, \$217.50; 800 lines, \$232.50; 850 lines, \$247.50; 900 lines, \$262.50; 950 lines, \$277.50; 1000 lines, \$292.50. Long advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Legal advertisements, 50 cents per line per week. Real estate advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Business advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Professional advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Religious advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Political advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Social advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Miscellaneous advertisements, 25 cents per line per week.

Advertisements: Transient, 50 cents per line; 10 lines, \$4.00; 20 lines, \$7.50; 30 lines, \$10.00; 40 lines, \$12.50; 50 lines, \$15.00; 60 lines, \$17.50; 70 lines, \$20.00; 80 lines, \$22.50; 90 lines, \$25.00; 100 lines, \$27.50; 120 lines, \$32.50; 140 lines, \$37.50; 160 lines, \$42.50; 180 lines, \$47.50; 200 lines, \$52.50; 250 lines, \$67.50; 300 lines, \$82.50; 350 lines, \$97.50; 400 lines, \$112.50; 450 lines, \$127.50; 500 lines, \$142.50; 550 lines, \$157.50; 600 lines, \$172.50; 650 lines, \$187.50; 700 lines, \$202.50; 750 lines, \$217.50; 800 lines, \$232.50; 850 lines, \$247.50; 900 lines, \$262.50; 950 lines, \$277.50; 1000 lines, \$292.50. Long advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Legal advertisements, 50 cents per line per week. Real estate advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Business advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Professional advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Religious advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Political advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Social advertisements, 25 cents per line per week. Miscellaneous advertisements, 25 cents per line per week.



## INDIAN FRAUDS.

The salary of Indian agents has been fifteen hundred dollars per year, and these positions have been filled, until lately, exclusively from the politicians, who sought them generally because imppecunious, or because an opportunity to plunder was wanted, and the Indian Department was known to be a fruitful field. The salary was small, and when an attempt was made to raise it a few years ago, Ben. Butler said on the floor in Congress that the salary was ample, giving as a reason that the man who could not steal fifteen thousand dollars a year as an Indian agent was not fit for the position. So men whose necessities or inclination led them to steal were given opportunities and encouraged to supplement their meagre salaries with dishonest gains. And if perchance a good man did secure position, unless he became a willing tool in the hands of contractors and plunderers, the position was generally made too hot to be tenable. Conspiracies were formed with a view to compromising him, and they generally succeeded in forcing his resignation.

Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, comes to the front with charges which, perhaps, were well founded, and which, at least, deserve to be investigated; but were Professor Marsh an Indian agent for about two months, no matter what his conduct—no matter how upright—he would find the Indian just as ready to charge him with fraud, camp followers, just as ready to misrepresent him, and so-called philanthropists just as ready to believe their stories, as if he had taken just the opposite course and

and are ready to pour their tales of wrong into the ears of any who are willing to hear them.

Commodore Kountz is also pouring hot shot into the Indian ring and the Interior Department, and charges the stealing of a boat load of Indian supplies to the gentlemen who at present have the contract for carrying Indian supplies on the Missouri river. The affair that he mentions occurred in 1871, and the Indian agent who is implicated was long since removed and his successor, recently, also; and the man who was benefitted by it, if any body was benefitted unjustly, is long since dead, while the Commodore tries to fasten the infamy, if there was any attached to the transaction, on his successful competitor for the transportation of Indian supplies. To give his charges more credit he speaks of recent frauds, and quotes Professor Marsh quite freely, and alleges that the good steamboat John M. Chambers recently carried up the river Indian flour which was unfit for human beings to eat, &c., but he vouches for the Captain as being an honest man, and yet for some reason this same Capt. Chambers turned his cargo over to the Coulson line of boats, and it was by them conveyed to its destination, just as Coulson turned his cargo of alleged stolen goods over to the steamboat Miner. These Coulson boats are under bonds to carry goods as directed by those in authority and are no more responsible for frauds which have been committed or are being committed in connection with supplying Indian goods than are the railroads, which are also under contract, or the Kountz boats which have been. They do the work to the satisfaction of the Department, and if they were preferred to their opponent by the government officials; it was for the same reason that the Northern Pacific and Diamond R lines, which last year were under contract to Kountz, preferred this year to try Coulson on less favorable terms, having confidence in the ability as well as the integrity of the latter.

When that scientific giant Prof. A. A. COMARISON.

**PROF. JENNEY AND HIS  
BLACK HILLS REPORTS.**

On reading this report a number of practical miners, on their way to the Black Hills, visited the Bismarck TRIBUNE office, and said they wanted no better assurances than Prof. Jenney's report as to the richness of the Black Hills gold region. A cent and a half a pan was as good a thing as they wanted, and they would be entirely satisfied with half a cent. They begged the TRIBUNE to write him down an ass for speaking of gold in the bed rock, which one report says he entered fifteen feet, for no miner of sense ever thought of finding gold in the bed rock, though the richest placer diggings rest upon it. The Press and Dakotian, one of whose editors is a practical miner and largely interested in Colorado mines, reiterates the sentiments of the practical miners who visited the Bismarck TRIBUNE office, in the following editorial comment on the last two sentences:

**The Post Office.**

Last week notice came to Bismarck of the removal of Mrs. L. W. Slaughter as Post Master and the appointment of W. B. Shaw in her stead. This action was wholly unexpected by Mrs. Slaughter, and was a surprise to most of our people. A remonstrance against her removal in a short time received the signatures of upwards of two hundred voters, resident of this city and vicinity—a majority of all in the county, and Friday evening a public meeting was held for the expression of opinion on this subject, about one hundred being present, and the resolutions which "appear elsewhere" were adopted without dissent. Major Dickcy and others spoke denouncing the action in unmeasured terms. Much feeling has grown out of the change, more than is expressed in the remonstrance and protest and the resolutions, because of sympathy for Mrs. S. who is not only a pleasant, but efficient officer.

**The Post Office.**

The office was established April 12th, 1873, and Major S. A. Dickey was appointed postmaster, with Mrs. Slaughter as deputy. In charge of the office, August 21st following, Dr. Slaughter was commissioned instead of Maj. Dickey who had resigned in his favor, and subsequently it being determined that Mrs. S. could hold the office the Doctor resigned, and Mrs. Slaughter was appointed in his stead. At the time the office was established the salary was fixed at \$12 per annum, and remained at that figure until July 1874, when the new law relating to commissions took effect, since when the salary of the office has been as follows: For the quarter ending Sept. 31st 1874, \$300; for the quarter ending Decem-ber 31st 1874, \$39.00; for the quarter ending March 31st 1875, \$44.71; and for the quarter ending June 30th 1875, \$169.00; or for the year a total of \$382.71. It seems Mrs. Slaughter took the office when no one else would have accepted it through the assistance of a friend who had been to the meeting and had

last winter, when we were again forced to depend on the military, their carriers demanded and received three dollars each for carrying registered letters from Bismarck to Fargo. In all of our postal difficulties, Mrs. Slaughter was foremost among those trying to improve them. She was also an active worker in the first Sunday School, and taught the first school in this city; she was also the first County Superintendent of schools, and has written much in behalf of the county and our city. Last winter, she wrote a serial for the TRIBUNE, the "Amazonian Corps," which gained her some enemies in military circles, and among the friends of those who were unpleasantly portrayed; but the story was interesting, and if anything too true. Her husband, last fall, gained himself and her some enemies, through being a candidate for office, and has gained other active enemies through indiscreet remarks in relation to those with whom he has occasionally come into collision, but the number of names attached to the remonstrances would seem to indicate that Mrs. S. has a reasonable amount of friends left.

Mr. Shaw, the new postmaster, is also one of our oldest citizens, and established the first general supply store in this city, but since about one year ago has been out of business.

The sympathy of the TRIBUNE is with Mrs. Slaughter, and we regret, for her sake, that the powers that be have consented to any change.

And the following is a copy of the remonstrance and its signatures, excepting about 30 attached after the copy was handed the Tribune for publication:

Hon. MARSHAL JEWELL,  
Post Master General,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned citizens of Bismarck, Burleigh County, Dakota Territory, do hereby protest against the removal of Mrs. Linda W. Slaughter from the Bismarck post office. She has been a faithful and efficient post master. We do further protest against the appointment of W. B. Shaw as post master:

Wm Woods  
J. E. Wesson  
Jesse A. Emmons  
M. J. Eagerly  
John J. White  
Barney Smith  
C. P. Hollenback  
J. P. Gasson  
James Duffy  
John B. Adams  
George Bridges  
Geo. G. Globe  
J. J. Gorman  
John T. Gorman  
Frank Miller  
A. C. McGowan

Henry P. Douglas, Deputy  
Collector of Customs  
H. N. Howell  
John Seely  
John S. Wern  
James McGee  
George Lainger  
J. W. Gorman  
P. M. Rickford  
Lovett Gil  
Ed Donahue  
J. W. Gorman  
David Baber  
J. W. Gorman

About ninety ladies also joined in a protest and remonstrance which has been duly forwarded.

*To my Friends, the People of Bismarck :*  
In all my life I have not been so deeply moved by anything, as by the recent manifestations of the sympathy and good will of the people of this community toward myself. I realize that it is good sometimes to have enemies, and to meet reverses, for then only do we learn the full value of our friends.

The one was but the token of a trust committed to my hands—the others the stamp of your approbation, showing that I have kept my trust.

It is much to have been identified with the earliest growth of our town; to have watched the gradual unfolding of its resources, and the development of its institutions, feeling that one's own labors contributed to their growth and progress, even though we have but "sowed that others may reap"—and this together with the friendship and approval of my neighbors and fellow-townsmen is an "exceedingly great reward."

M. Parat, a French scientist, thinks he has discovered a means of avoiding the necessity for rain. Knowing that the air is full of moisture, and that the chloride of calcium would attract and condense it, for cultural purposes, he applied this chloride on sand hills and road beds, on grass, on all sorts of soils successfully, and has ascertained that it may be applied in such proportions as will produce irrigation of land more cheaply and efficiently than by means of canals or methods of securing artificial irrigation.

of Brown and Give you a good  
reason for your judgement but you



11-1-1944



# ST. LOUIS LIGOR STORE

Bismarck, D. T., July 21, 1875.

During the absence of the Pastor, Sunday School will be held at the Protestant Church at 10 a. m., and Prayer Meeting at 7:30 a. m.

**NORTHERN PACIFIC**  
Trains leave Bismarck as follows: north-bound trains, leaving Bismarck for St. Paul, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday at 7:30 a. m., arriving at St. Paul at 1:30 p. m.

**TRUCKS**  
Trucks leave Bismarck as follows: north-bound trucks, leaving Bismarck for St. Paul, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday at 7:30 a. m., arriving at St. Paul at 1:30 p. m.

Through tickets to all the principal cities east and south are on sale at the Ticket Office of the N. P. R. R. here, and all information as to the times of the selling of Bonds and rates of passenger fares for Carroll, Benson, and other points, can be had on application to the Ticket Office.

Additional locals on third page.

**Lager Beer.**  
That Minneapolis Lager beer at the St. Louis Liquor Store is a delicious beverage.

Clark & Bill have sent teams to Fort Stevenson and Buford to put in the hay for those posts. They are also putting in the coal at Stevenson. Ward Bill went up on the Key West to superintend the work.

Remember the bankrupt sale at the St. Louis Liquor Store.

The Tribune invites attention to the enlarged advertisement of Dunn & Co., pioneer druggists, which appears this week. Messrs. Dunn & Co. were among the first settlers in Bismarck, arriving in 1872, and are well known to our people as straight forward business men. They keep a good stock.

Kimmel, the great German drink at the St. Louis Liquor Store.

Mike Feller, one of our German farmers who lives about two miles from town, brought four bushels of the finest new potatoes we have seen this season to market on a wheelbarrow. Our farmers propose to overcome all obstacles, develop the country, and open their farms, and they will be rewarded for their labor.

Old Burgundy Port at the St. Louis Liquor Store.

Dr. Slaughter sometime ago sold his house on third street to James A. Emmons, who moved it to the corner of second and Main St., and the Doctor has just put in a building between that and the post office to be used for an office and prescription drug store, where he will fill his own prescriptions hereafter, as well as others.

Citizens of the village have allowed their stock to run loose at night in several instances, damage to crops resulting therefrom. It is in violation of law to let stock so run at large, and damage, bad blood and litigation is likely to result therefrom, besides some of the farmers having used Paris green for grasshoppers it is dangerous.

A severe gale passed over this neighborhood Thursday, accompanied by hail, which did fearful damage to crops and no little to buildings. Two-thirds of the lights in all north windows were broken, and the wind mill at the N. P. water tanks was totally destroyed. The Catholic Church was moved about eighteen inches, and several other uncompleted buildings were more or less racked. Louis Agard and Col. Wm. Thompson seem to be the heaviest losers of crops, the latter losing about forty acres which were exceedingly promising.

As was indicated last week would be the case those attending Monday evening the entertainment of John Maguire enjoyed a right treat. It was all that the fondest lover of fun anticipated, while its excellence disappointed others less sanguine. "Shamus O'Brien" was particularly well rendered, and the "Church Organ" took immensely, also the intelligence agent, whose honesty "busted" him as an Indian Agent. As a character actor, no matter whether Irish or English John Maguire is a success. He was aided here by an orchestra from Ft. Lincoln, where he gave two entertainments to crowded houses. He goes from here to Buford and returns in a few days, when our people will have an opportunity to hear him again.

**Recent News.**  
The Josephine returned Friday afternoon, having made the rapid trip from Bismarck to Carroll and back in ten days and eleven hours, gaining two days on the Key West, which had made her trip of the ocean immediately previous to this. On the arrival of the Josephine the Key West immediately surrendered the horse and the Josephine is now the champion of the Missouri riverboats. The Josephine goes to Cheyenne to-day, and will return so as to leave for Carroll next Wednesday.

The Key West left Bismarck for Carroll with 100 feet of freight and 100 passengers, among whom were Mr. Walker, brother and two sisters, Miss Wm. Smith, daughter of J. A. Army, Major Wm. Smith, son of J. A. Army, Major Wm. Smith, son of J. A. Army, Major Wm. Smith, son of J. A. Army.

The C. W. Maud left Bismarck for Fort Buford on the 10th. She will leave Bismarck on the 20th.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.

**RECEIPTS OF MONDAY**  
OF TREASURY OF BUREAU OF LANDS, D. T., FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, JULY 21, 1875.